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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Once again the National Institute of Education is the center of a controversy, this one involving its advisory council. Story on Page 9.

Researchers who use children in their experiments must now obtain consent from them as well as their parents, under new federal rules. Story on Page 9.

A Senate committee has approved a proposal to add $100-million to the College Work-Study program in academic 1983-84. Story on Page 9.

College ice hockey is doing well, many officials say, despite a recent decision by the Univerity of Notre Dame to drop the expensive sport. Story on Page 15.

Most professors supplemented their incomes with extra earnings in 1981-82, according to the latest Chronicle Survey. Story on Page 21.

The photocopying of copyrighted works appears to have decreased following recent efforts to curb the practice. Story on Page 21.

Lord Byron has been the subject of nearly 40 years of study for Leslie Marchand, who has edited a collection of the Romantic poet's letters and journals. Story on Page 25.

Officials in Poland are renewing their attacks on scholars there, in an effort to divide the intellectuals from the workers. Story on Page 19.

Yugoslav educators are angered by the Greek government's decision to withdraw official recognition of degrees from the University of Skopje. Story on Page 19.

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Court Delays Enforcement of Draft Law

Denial of student aid to nonregistrants is issue

By JANET HOOK

WASHINGTON

A federal judge last week granted a temporary injunction blocking enforcement of a new law that would deny federal financial aid to men who refuse to register for the draft.

Issuing the order in a case challenging the constitutionality of the law, Judge Donald D. Alsop of the U. S. District Court for Minnesota said students faced the "threat of irreparable harm" if the law were enforced before the legal dispute over its validity is resolved.

Although Judge Alsop has not yet ruled on the constitutionality of the law itself, he said the arguments challenging it were strong enough to warrant issuing the order temporarily blocking enforcement.

By coincidence, Judge Alsop's order was issued just three days after thousands of college students descended on Washington to urge Congress to repeal the law.

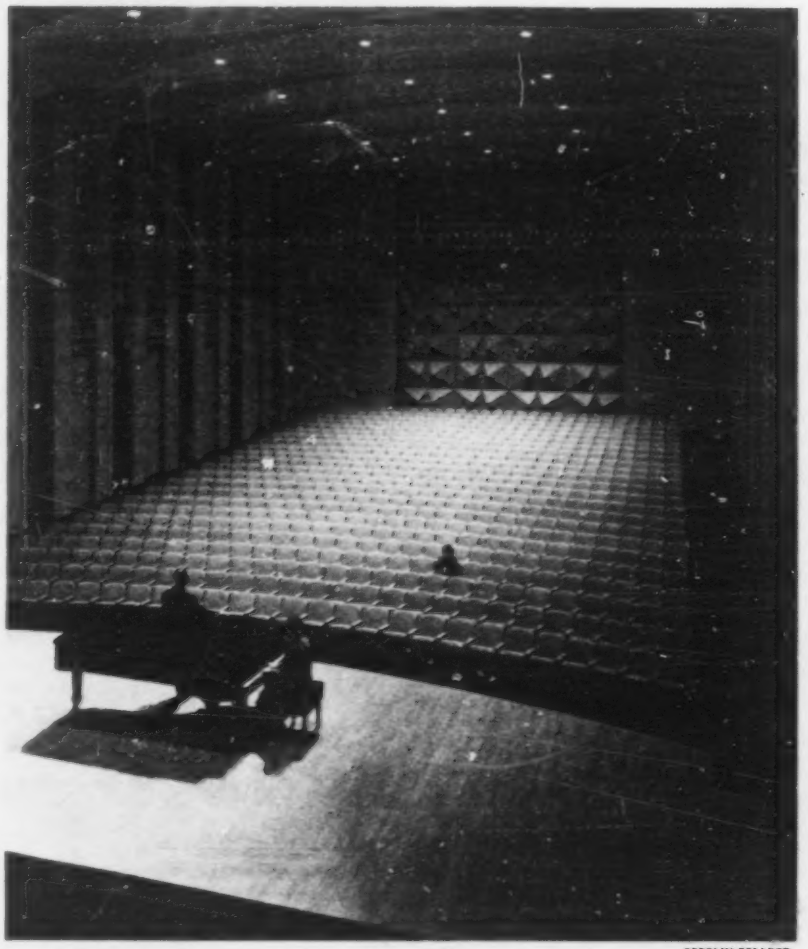
The court action also came as the Education Department was being urged by colleges and members of Congress to rewrite the rules it has proposed for enforcing the law. Judge Alsop's order did not bar federal officials from "promulgating and adopting" those regulations.

Whether his injunction against enforcing the law is legally binding nationwide or only in Minnesota may become a matter of dispute. Justice Department lawyers had not yet read the ruling late last week and refused to comment on whether the government would obey the order nationwide. They also said they had not yet decided whether to appeal Judge Alsop's order.

But lawyers representing the students who are challenging the law were elated by the ruling and contended that it had "nationwide implications."

"The order is clear as far as I am concerned," said Amy Silberberg, a lawyer

Continued on Page 10, Column 1



OBERLIN COLLEGE

Oberlin College, famed for its pioneering admission of women and blacks—as well as for its Conservatory of Music, whose Warner Concert Hall is pictured above—is celebrating its 150th anniversary. See story on Page 6.

Black Leaders Weigh Proposals to Revise Rules for Athletes

WASHINGTON

The National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education this week is sifting through several proposed alternatives to the academic requirements for college athletes recently adopted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Once a substitute proposal is decided upon, it will be recommended to the American Council on Education and the N.C.A.A.

Among the suggested alternatives submitted by several groups and individuals are proposals that would bar freshmen from competing in intercollegiate athletics and would guarantee athletic scholarships for five years. Scholarships are now granted for four-year periods, but are guaranteed for only one year at a time and may be revoked in accordance with institutional policies.

NAFEO, as the group is known, is an association of 114 historically black colleges and universities.

In January the N.C.A.A. adopted new academic requirements for athletes, which have been assailed by black-college presidents and others as racially discriminatory. The new rules, which take effect in 1986, make athletic eligibility for freshmen dependent on their having achieved a minimum standardized-test score. Blacks have scored consistently lower on those tests than whites.

Samuel L. Myers, president of NAFEO,

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Foundations Urged to Help Colleges Cope with Financial Hard Times

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Private foundations must not "take the good health of the nation's colleges and universities for granted while attending to other needs," three officials of the Center for Effective Philanthropy here have warned.

In a letter to the presidents of several hundred foundations, the officials of the two-year-old center called on philanthropic organizations to use their resources to help colleges find ways to cope with financial hard times.

Harold Howe, II, president of the center, said in an interview last week that foundations could not and should not try to replace dwindling state and federal aid to higher education. However, he added, they should support the colleges' own efforts to find solutions to their problems.

Mr. Howe, a former U.S. Commissioner of Education and a former vice-president of the Ford Foundation, was one of three signers of the letter "concerning ways in which foundations may be most

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

'In' Box

"Congratulations! You've been selected to advise freshmen in the college during the coming year. . . ."

Faculty members who get such notices are often as confused as the students they are supposed to help, say the authors of a newly revised handbook, *Advising by Faculty*.

The main shortcoming, they say, is that administrators fail to inform faculty advisers about such basic topics as the college's graduation requirements, financial aid, and student housing. Moreover, faculty members are often thrust into advising roles on short notice and with little guidance. The result is that students seek advice elsewhere, and faculty members who want to develop rapport with students get discouraged.

The authors of the handbook are Howard C. Kramer, director of research and planning in the division of campus life at Cornell University, and Robert E. Gardner, director of admissions in the college of engineering at Cornell. They recommend that faculty advisers clarify what is expected of them by negotiating informal contracts with administrators of advising programs.

The handbook, which outlines a procedure for making such arrangements, also offers advice on communicating with students and how to keep an advising relationship alive. It may be obtained for $7.95 from the National Education Association Order Department, Academic Building, West Haven, Conn. 06516.

▪

Another handbook with potentially broad appeal in academe has just been published in a revised edition by the College and University Personnel Association. Called *Essential Personnel Practices*, it contains several dozen brief articles on topics ranging from effective time management and holding meetings to conducting interviews and setting up annuity programs.

Although the handbook is aimed primarily at administrators, much of its contents also could be useful to faculty members and other college employees. It costs $15 for members of the association and $25 for nonmembers. Order from C.U.P.A., 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 120, Washington 20036.

▪

"Hard times"—the expression has become almost a commonplace. Yet its relevance to many areas of American life is often painfully clear—especially to those affected.

Hard times in higher education are the focus of a special issue of *Academe*, the bimonthly bulletin of the American Association of University Professors. The January-February issue, based on material presented at a conference that the association held last spring, includes articles on "What Financial Exigency Means," "Voluntary Alternatives to Forced Termination," and "The President's Perspective."

The bulletin is generally available in college and university libraries. A copy may also be obtained for $4 from *Academe*, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 500, Washington 20036.

Personal & Professional

Outside Earnings Found to Add 25 Pct. to Income of 3 in 4 Faculty Members

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

More than three-fourths of the faculty members in the United States supplemented their income in academic 1981-82 with extra earnings from professional activities, according to a new Chronicle Survey. On the average, those earnings amounted to about one-quarter of their basic annual salaries.

The top moneymakers, the survey found, were full professors of business and economics at private universities. Their outside earnings averaged $25,232—68.8 per cent of their basic salaries. Their counterparts at public institutions earned an extra $11,521.

In second place, by more than $9,000, were full professors of engineering and computer science at private universities, who made an average of $15,958—or 42.2 per cent of their basic salaries—in extra income last year. Their counterparts at public institutions earned an additional $12,179.

Tables from the survey appear on Pages 22-23.

The vast majority of business and engineering professors of all ranks made some additional money from professional activities in 1981-82, the survey found.

Those professors earned the most extra income in part because of the current shortage of faculty members in their fields, according to William K. Laidlaw, Jr., executive vice-president of the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business, who says that "supply and demand are equally bad in business and engineering."

Mr. Laidlaw says data collected by his organization show that business schools are as short of faculty members as are engineering schools.

"The engineering schools are short 2,000 faculty members," he says. "The business schools are short 2,200."

Business professors also have more opportunities than many other faculty members to earn extra income "because any organization that has to figure out a way to manage itself will need help from a business faculty member," Mr. Laidlaw says.

Exposure to Corporate Leaders

The association official adds:

"Business professors often get exposure to top people in corporations by teaching in executive M.B.A. programs and management-development programs.

"When a senior vice-president in marketing wants a consultant, he will think of the faculty member who taught the marketing-strategy course. He will have seen him in action, know about his research, have read his publications, and know he is capable."

The Chronicle Survey found that, on the average, faculty members at two-year and four-year institutions made an extra $4,759—or 22 per cent of their basic salaries—for performing a variety of professional activities beyond their usual duties last year.

Faculty members at public four-year institutions earned an average $4,802 extra last year, while their counterparts at private institutions reported an additional $4,574. Faculty members at two-year institutions made $4,841, slightly more on the average than their counterparts at four-year institutions.

On the whole, faculty members received more extra income from their own institutions than from outside organizations.

They were paid an average of $3,818 by their institutions last year for taking on additional research and administrative assignments and teaching classes at night or during the summer. They earned an average of $3,114 for providing research, consulting, and other professional services to outside organizations.

The Chronicle Survey's new report on faculty members' extra earnings is based on information from a national sample of 4,235 faculty members with and without academic rank. Previous surveys included only faculty members with academic rank.

At both public and private institutions, the survey found, full professors in vocational education, which includes agriculture, electronics, health care, and home economics, earned close to $7,000 in extra income.

Full professors of physical education

Continued on Page 24, Column 4

Photocopying in Academe: Has Lawsuit Curbed It?

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

Recent efforts by publishers to curb the photocopying of copyrighted works may already have succeeded on many campuses, even though there have been no major new developments in a lawsuit for copyright infringement that the publishers filed three months ago against New York University and nine of its faculty members.

That is the common view, at least, of officials of the Association of American Publishers and an organization of photocopying outlets. Not everyone on the campuses agrees.

Publishers have "already reaped the benefits" of the suit, said Carol A. Risher, director of copyright at the A.A.P. She pointed to reports that copying shops near college campuses have suffered sharp losses in business since the lawsuit was announced.

Ms. Risher also said her office had been flooded by faculty requests for information about the federal copyright law in the past several months.

Reports of a decline in copying activity were confirmed by officials of the National Association of Quick Printers. At Kinko's Graphics, a national chain with about 170 outlets near college and university campuses, copying has fallen 20 per cent, according to Paul J. Orafalea, chairman of the company.

Campus sources interviewed by *The Chronicle* last week generally provided a different view. Many professors seemed unaware of the publishers' suit, while those familiar with it maintained that they had been complying with copyright regulations all along.

Some Seem More Cautious

Still, there were signs that the lawsuit and related publicity had made some faculty members more cautious about their use of photocopied materials. At Sarah Lawrence College, for instance, Margery B. Franklin, a professor of psychology, said the N.Y.U. case had prompted her to reconsider plans to put together for her introductory courses a "reader" containing copied materials.

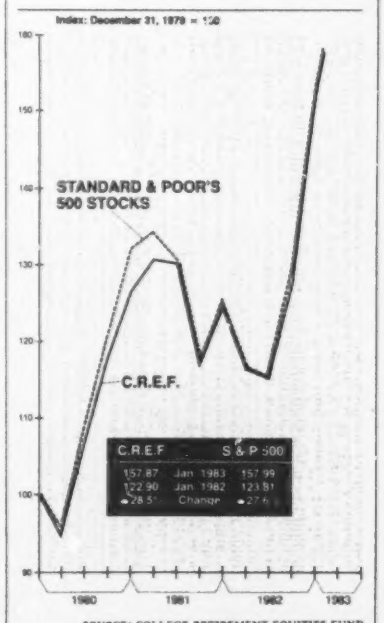
Ms. Franklin said she had been aware of copyright restrictions before the suit was filed, but she added that the publishers' action had made the law "living."

So far there has been virtually no judicial action on the N.Y.U. case since the suit was filed, although the parties are known to have discussed the need for litigation.

The university has yet to comment officially on the publishers' charges that some

Continued on Page 24, Column 1

Faculty Pension Funds in the Stock Market



SOURCE: COLLEGE RETIREMENT EQUITIES FUND

Pension funds invested in common stocks by the College Retirement Equities Fund showed a total investment return (changes in market value, plus dividends, less investment expenses) of 28.5 per cent in the 12 months that ended January 31. The value of one "accumulation unit" (share) for January was $57.59.

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Faculty Members' Earnings, by Discipline,

Discipline group & type of institution	Annual income above base salary earned within the institution: Per cent reporting earnings	Average amount of earnings	Per cent of base salary: Average	High (1)	Low (2)	Annual income above base salary earned outside the institution: Per cent reporting earnings	Average amount of earnings	Per cent of base salary: Average	High (1)	Low (2)	Total annual income above base salary: Per cent reporting earnings	Average amount of earnings	Per cent of base salary: Average	High (1)	Low (2)
ARTS (a)															
Private institutions granting graduate degrees															
Professor	38%	$3,897	6.1%	11.9%	0.4%	63%	$4,785	4.2%	7.3%	1.1%	63%	$6,833	7.8%	15.1%	1.1%
Associate professor	67%	1,728	16.3%	32.1%	0.5%	67%	3,132	17.9%	18.6%	17.4%	67%	$4,395	24.7%	31.6%	17.9%
Assistant professor	75%	1,649	8.5%	11.6%	5.5%	63%	1,824	10.1%	19.3%	0.9%	75%	3,296	16.9%	25.1%	8.8%
All ranks†	59%	2,569	14.4%	25.8%	3.0%	68%	3,927	23.7%	48.0%	3.2%	73%	5,783	23.8%	35.5%	10.4%
Private institutions granting only bachelor's degrees															
Professor	20%	$1,800	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	20%	$1,000	6.4%	13.9%	—	80%	$1,468	7.8%	14.3%	1.4%
Associate professor	67%	1,325	7.3%	11.4%	3.2%	67%	3,900	22.8%	45.6%	0.1%	100%	4,183	23.9%	42.3%	5.4%
Assistant professor	63%	1,930	14.0%	19.5%	8.4%	63%	2,583	19.1%	30.3%	7.8%	75%	4,192	30.7%	41.1%	20.3%
All ranks†	52%	1,579	10.9%	15.7%	6.1%	52%	2,413	15.9%	30.9%	0.9%	87%	2,634	19.2%	32.6%	5.9%
Public 4-year institutions															
Professor	48%	$2,970	10.3%	14.1%	6.4%	90%	$2,547	10.4%	17.7%	3.1%	100%	$4,091	14.3%	22.4%	6.3%
Associate professor	43%	3,978	16.0%	24.6%	7.4%	43%	2,840	13.6%	24.2%	2.9%	78%	4,579	20.2%	32.8%	7.6%
Assistant professor	56%	2,586	14.0%	21.4%	6.7%	56%	2,860	17.7%	34.7%	0.8%	94%	3,739	20.3%	33.1%	7.4%
All ranks†	50%	2,440	10.6%	16.3%	5.0%	50%	3,234	21.0%	42.0%	0.3%	88%	4,151	22.8%	40.8%	4.8%
Public 2-year institutions															
All ranks†	53%	$3,029	13.8%	21.6%	6.0%	53%	$3,083	17.8%	34.9%	0.7%	75%	$3,418	21.5%	37.4%	5.5%
BUSINESS (b)															
Private institutions granting graduate degrees															
Professor	82%	$8,206	19.0%	26.8%	11.1%	73%	$12,625	45.7%	75.5%	15.9%	91%	$25,232	63.8%	104.3%	23.3%
Associate professor	50%	6,333	22.6%	33.3%	12.0%	50%	5,990	22.2%	40.0%	4.3%	94%	8,674	31.6%	52.0%	11.1%
Assistant professor	93%	5,333	24.3%	33.9%	14.6%	93%	5,600	26.0%	44.4%	7.7%	96%	9,005	41.4%	61.1%	21.6%
All ranks†	75%	6,144	22.8%	32.2%	13.4%	75%	8,563	32.6%	58.2%	7.0%	95%	12,109	43.5%	68.9%	18.2%
Private institutions granting only bachelor's degrees															
Professor	60%	$1,733	6.0%	7.0%	4.9%	60%	$4,667	17.9%	19.7%	16.1%	80%	$4,800	19.9%	24.6%	11.2%
Associate professor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant professor	53%	2,667	14.6%	22.2%	7.0%	53%	6,625	37.3%	74.9%	‡	65%	7,109	39.1%	70.7%	7.5%
All ranks†	57%	2,388	12.7%	20.2%	5.1%	57%	6,371	33.8%	59.8%	7.9%	71%	6,430	33.8%	60.0%	7.6%
Public 4-year institutions															
Professor	68%	$5,568	16.2%	25.3%	7.1%	68%	$5,585	25.4%	49.4%	1.4%	93%	$11,521	31.4%	51.1%	11.7%
Associate professor	72%	5,605	21.1%	28.0%	14.2%	72%	5,440	25.4%	45.7%	5.2%	81%	7,344	33.4%	49.7%	17.0%
Assistant professor	68%	6,074	13.3%	19.7%	6.9%	68%	2,140	12.4%	23.8%	0.9%	82%	3,080	17.1%	27.7%	6.5%
All ranks†	71%	4,597	17.2%	24.9%	9.4%	71%	4,709	22.7%	43.7%	1.8%	85%	7,142	28.4%	45.6%	11.2%
Public 2-year institutions															
All ranks†	69%	$4,157	19.0%	29.5%	8.4%	69%	$4,192	31.3%	63.9%	‡	84%	$8,490	30.4%	50.1%	10.6%
ENGINEERING (c)															
Private institutions granting graduate degrees															
Professor	63%	$10,494	27.3%	35.6%	18.9%	79%	$8,867	26.1%	45.6%	6.6%	89%	$15,958	42.2%	64.4%	20.1%
Associate professor	55%	6,892	25.9%	35.6%	16.1%	73%	7,375	26.2%	38.9%	13.4%	91%	10,060	36.4%	52.0%	20.9%
Assistant professor	100%	4,311	20.2%	29.7%	10.8%	44%	2,600	15.4%	25.0%	5.8%	100%	5,911	27.1%	38.2%	16.0%
All ranks†	64%	7,633	24.6%	33.7%	15.5%	69%	8,014	25.0%	40.9%	9.2%	90%	11,984	36.6%	54.3%	20.9%
Private institutions granting only bachelor's degrees															
Professor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Associate professor	50%	$2,125	11.0%	19.2%	2.8%	50%	$1,250	8.1%	16.4%	‡	100%	$1,763	9.6%	15.8%	3.4%
Assistant professor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All ranks†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public 4-year institutions															
Professor	54%	$8,121	23.1%	32.2%	14.1%	54%	$5,375	21.1%	40.6%	1.7%	78%	$12,179	34.7%	54.8%	14.6%
Associate professor	79%	5,340	17.6%	29.1%	6.6%	79%	4,119	19.5%	34.2%	4.7%	86%	7,624	28.1%	46.6%	9.6%
Assistant professor	33%	5,953	24.2%	31.9%	16.5%	33%	3,457	17.6%	35.1%	0.0%	67%	5,597	24.4%	42.4%	6.4%
All ranks†	58%	6,563	20.7%	31.2%	10.2%	58%	4,673	20.1%	37.6%	2.5%	76%	9,327	30.4%	49.6%	11.2%
Public 2-year institutions															
All ranks†	64%	$4,048	17.2%	25.5%	8.8%	64%	$4,181	20.3%	32.0%	8.5%	83%	$4,842	20.2%	29.8%	10.5%
HUMANITIES (d)															
Private institutions granting graduate degrees															
Professor	69%	$4,011	12.4%	19.0%	5.7%	69%	$1,525	6.4%	18.0%	‡	100%	$3,449	10.5%	17.1%	4.0%
Associate professor	65%	3,038	13.7%	18.4%	9.0%	65%	1,505	8.5%	19.7%	‡	74%	2,531	15.8%	23.3%	8.3%
Assistant professor	55%	1,765	10.6%	15.3%	5.9%	55%	1,146	7.0%	11.7%	2.2%	75%	1,727	13.8%	20.7%	7.1%
All ranks†	57%	2,464	11.4%	16.6%	5.6%	57%	1,926	12.8%	26.3%	‡	79%	2,525	14.9%	24.5%	5.3%
Private institutions granting only bachelor's degrees															
Professor	46%	$1,747	6.3%	11.0%	1.6%	46%	$1,675	6.7%	10.9%	2.6%	54%	$1,341	9.2%	16.0%	2.4%
Associate professor	78%	1,286	6.3%	8.5%	4.1%	78%	833	6.0%	11.9%	—	78%	1,333	8.8%	13.4%	4.2%
Assistant professor	64%	1,531	8.4%	14.4%	2.3%	64%	1,283	8.0%	13.8%	2.2%	91%	1,893	10.7%	19.4%	1.9%
All ranks†	63%	1,636	8.4%	14.1%	2.6%	63%	1,300	7.1%	12.6%	1.7%	74%	1,539	10.7%	18.4%	3.0%
Public 4-year institutions															
Professor	52%	$4,320	15.1%	22.1%	8.8%	52%	$1,950	13.0%	29.7%	‡	78%	$3,764	18.1%	31.1%	5.0%
Associate professor	65%	3,038	13.7%	18.4%	9.0%	65%	1,505	8.5%	19.7%	‡	74%	2,531	15.8%	23.3%	8.3%
Assistant professor	59%	2,385	13.8%	20.3%	7.3%	59%	449	3.9%	6.7%	1.2%	73%	1,670	13.4%	20.4%	6.4%
All ranks†	56%	3,169	8.8%	19.1%	8.0%	56%	1,439	4.6%	8.3%	0.8%	70%	2,553	15.5%	24.8%	6.3%
Public 2-year institutions															
All ranks†	58%	$3,321	15.4%	24.7%	6.1%	58%	$3,171	15.5%	33.8%	‡	69%	$2,866	17.5%	30.0%	5.1%
PHYSICAL EDUCATION (e)															
Private institutions granting graduate degrees															
Professor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Associate professor	33%	$4,725	21.7%	28.8%	13.7%	33%	$2,600	15.8%	28.0%	3.6%	33%	$7,350	33.1%	51.8%	14.4%
Assistant professor	80%	1,704	9.7%	12.1%	7.4%	80%	765	4.2%	7.5%	1.0%	80%	2,182	12.4%	16.0%	8.8%
All ranks†	50%	2,656	13.5%	18.7%	8.3%	50%	2,202	10.0%	17.8%	2.3%	58%	4,097	19.0%	28.7%	9.4%
Private institutions granting only bachelor's degrees															
Professor	50%	$3,100	13.5%	19.5%	7.4%	50%	$2,600	8.2%	15.6%	0.8%	75%	$3,800	14.5%	18.6%	10.3%
Associate professor	57%	1,085	5.7%	6.7%	4.7%	57%	9,400	56.3%	108.1%	4.4%	71%	8,228	27.0%	59.5%	‡
Assistant professor	88%	1,655	11.1%	17.1%	5.2%	88%	1,217	7.8%	14.7%	0.8%	88%	2,177	14.5%	23.1%	5.8%
All ranks†	70%	1,524	9.2%	14.0%	4.3%	70%	3,950	21.8%	46.4%	‡	78%	3,890	16.6%	29.7%	3.5%

Continued on Page 23, Column 1 Continued on Page 23, Column 2 Continued on Page 23, Column 3

— Indicates too few data for reliable estimate.
† Includes faculty members without rank.
‡ Less than 1%.

(a) Includes architecture, cinema, dance, music, and theater.
(b) Includes economics.
(c) Includes computer science.
(d) Includes classics, English, languages, journalism, literature, philosophy, religion, and speech.
(e) Includes coaching and recreation.
(f) Includes mathematics.
(g) Includes education.
(h) Includes agriculture, electronic and engineering technology, health, home economics, nursing, occupational and physical therapy, and textiles.
(1) About one-fifth of the faculty members reported salaries higher than the "high" percentage (mean per cent plus one mean deviation).
(2) About one-fifth of the faculty members reported salaries lower than the "low" percentage (mean per cent minus one mean deviation).

Beyond Their Base Salaries in 1981-82

Discipline group & type of institution	Annual income above base salary earned within the institution: Per cent reporting earnings	Average amount of earnings	Per cent of base salary: Average	High (1)	Low (2)	Annual income above base salary earned outside the institution: Per cent reporting earnings	Average amount of earnings	Per cent of base salary: Average	High (1)	Low (2)	Total annual income above base salary: Per cent reporting earnings	Average amount of earnings	Per cent of base salary: Average	High (1)	Low (2)
PHYSICAL EDUCATION (e)—Continued															
Public 4-year institutions															
Professor	56%	$7,127	25.6%	42.1%	9.2%	56%	$2,286	12.4%	20.3%	4.6%	81%	$7,160	25.4%	40.7%	10.0%
Associate professor	62%	2,795	12.2%	17.0%	7.4%	62%	1,696	7.8%	15.3%	0.3%	76%	3,534	15.8%	24.7%	6.8%
Assistant professor	56%	3,401	17.3%	25.0%	9.6%	56%	1,711	8.8%	17.0%	0.7%	84%	3,320	16.8%	27.6%	6.0%
All ranks†	56%	435	18.4%	28.0%	8.8%	56%	2,073	11.0%	20.7%	1.3%	79%	4,684	19.9%	32.3%	7.6%
Public 2-year institutions															
All ranks†	45%	$4,461	18.4%	30.3%	6.6%	45%	$1,631	9.0%	16.6%	1.3%	62%	$4,248	17.6%	29.7%	5.6%
SCIENCES (f)															
Private institutions granting graduate degrees															
Professor	79%	$5,208	8.5%	13.1%	3.9%	79%	$3,163	13.1%	25.5%	0.8%	73%	$4,344	17.4%	27.9%	7.0%
Associate professor	79%	4,443	17.9%	26.1%	9.7%	79%	4,514	18.8%	32.2%	5.5%	89%	6,622	26.3%	38.2%	14.3%
Assistant professor	79%	3,200	17.0%	28.6%	5.4%	79%	2,300	26.1%	50.4%	1.8%	89%	5,044	27.3%	44.1%	10.4%
All ranks†	77%	4,375	16.6%	25.1%	8.1%	77%	3,455	16.9%	30.4%	3.4%	88%	6,062	23.5%	11.7%	—
Private institutions granting only bachelor's degrees															
Professor	55%	$3,923	14.2%	24.9%	3.4%	55%	$5,975	32.6%	55.6%	9.6%	73%	$5,930	26.9%	44.6%	9.3%
Associate professor	60%	2,300	12.8%	18.4%	7.3%	60%	3,033	18.4%	26.9%	9.8%	80%	2,863	16.5%	22.1%	10.9%
Assistant professor	50%	2,260	13.0%	20.0%	5.8%	50%	2,000	13.0%	21.2%	4.9%	69%	2,553	15.4%	22.2%	8.5%
All ranks†	55%	2,719	13.2%	20.3%	6.1%	55%	3,107	18.3%	31.9%	4.6%	75%	3,547	18.8%	28.2%	9.4%
Public 4-year institutions															
Professor	50%	$4,276	14.0%	20.5%	7.6%	50%	$3,712	16.6%	35.2%	‡	67%	$6,579	21.5%	36.3%	6.8%
Associate professor	69%	3,643	15.2%	22.4%	7.9%	69%	3,512	17.4%	41.5%	‡	85%	4,820	20.3%	34.9%	5.6%
Assistant professor	52%	4,768	23.8%	38.2%	9.4%	52%	3,146	18.2%	34.1%	2.4%	78%	5,208	25.4%	42.2%	8.6%
All ranks†	55%	4,107	16.0%	24.0%	8.0%	55%	3,566	17.4%	37.3%	‡	74%	5,668	21.8%	37.0%	6.6%
Public 2-year institutions															
All ranks†	65%	$4,178	18.4%	28.0%	8.8%	65%	$2,841	15.4%	31.2%	‡	72%	$5,245	23.2%	36.5%	9.8%
SOCIAL SCIENCES (g)															
Private institutions granting graduate degrees															
Professor	58%	$4,785	13.4%	18.9%	7.9%	58%	$4,347	16.2%	33.2%	‡	88%	$5,602	21.4%	36.6%	6.2%
Associate professor	70%	3,257	15.3%	23.4%	7.1%	70%	2,907	17.0%	34.4%	‡	89%	3,820	19.9%	33.0%	6.7%
Assistant professor	71%	3,144	17.4%	26.3%	8.5%	71%	1,878	12.6%	19.1%	6.1%	82%	4,170	23.0%	32.1%	13.9%
All ranks†	65%	3,726	15.9%	23.6%	8.1%	65%	3,413	17.3%	32.8%	1.7%	85%	4,702	23.4%	37.1%	9.6%
Private institutions granting only bachelor's degrees															
Professor	46%	$2,743	10.2%	14.5%	5.9%	46%	$1,057	5.2%	9.6%	0.8%	62%	$1,738	12.2%	19.1%	5.3%
Associate professor	80%	3,852	19.7%	38.0%	1.5%	80%	3,614	20.0%	34.7%	5.3%	93%	4,828	26.9%	52.4%	1.5%
Assistant professor	57%	1,385	8.6%	14.3%	2.9%	57%	4,596	31.2%	59.0%	3.3%	79%	3,793	28.9%	53.1%	4.8%
All ranks†	62%	2,745	14.1%	25.6%	2.6%	62%	3,158	19.3%	36.9%	1.8%	79%	3,257	24.0%	45.9%	2.2%
Public 4-year institutions															
Professor	40%	$5,514	17.4%	25.7%	9.1%	40%	$2,395	10.4%	21.5%	‡	79%	$4,104	16.2%	27.6%	4.9%
Associate professor	81%	3,944	18.7%	28.8%	8.6%	81%	3,575	23.2%	50.7%	‡	94%	5,409	30.1%	53.7%	6.6%
Assistant professor	59%	3,752	18.8%	26.7%	11.0%	59%	1,414	7.8%	14.6%	1.1%	76%	3,061	20.2%	32.3%	8.2%
All ranks†	56%	4,303	18.0%	26.8%	9.2%	56%	2,952	14.7%	30.7%	‡	81%	4,372	22.5%	38.7%	6.4%
Public 2-year institutions															
All ranks†	66%	$3,487	15.1%	23.1%	7.1%	66%	$2,985	17.8%	36.3%	‡	85%	$4,271	21.5%	36.5%	6.6%
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (h)															
Private institutions granting graduate degrees															
Professor	83%	$3,390	11.3%	17.9%	4.7%	83%	$5,667	16.4%	33.2%	‡	83%	$6,790	21.1%	40.5%	1.8%
Associate professor	67%	2,800	12.5%	18.4%	6.6%	67%	1,263	8.1%	4.8%	4.4%	100%	3,075	13.8%	20.6%	6.9%
Assistant professor	55%	1,701	9.0%	13.3%	4.7%	55%	822	7.3%	13.0%	1.7%	85%	1,655	9.3%	14.3%	4.2%
All ranks†	61%	2,116	9.5%	14.0%	4.3%	61%	1,819	9.5%	17.0%	2.1%	87%	2,579	11.5%	18.9%	4.2%
Private institutions granting only bachelor's degrees															
Professor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Associate professor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant professor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All ranks†	57%	$1,193	7.6%	10.2%	5.1%	57%	$2,520	15.5%	24.0%	7.0%	71%	$2,215	13.9%	21.4%	6.4%
Public 4-year institutions															
Professor	38%	$4,146	11.9%	20.3%	3.5%	38%	$2,643	23.5%	44.8%	2.3%	63%	$7,638	23.6%	40.6%	6.7%
Associate professor	45%	3,727	14.1%	20.3%	8.0%	45%	2,624	13.0%	24.3%	1.7%	63%	4,420	19.2%	31.5%	6.9%
Assistant professor	37%	2,770	13.5%	20.6%	6.4%	37%	1,970	12.0%	21.8%	2.3%	53%	3,304	16.8%	26.2%	7.4%
All ranks†	39%	3,244	12.9%	19.7%	6.0%	39%	2,490	15.7%	29.3%	2.1%	59%	4,574	19.6%	32.5%	6.7%
Public 2-year institutions															
All ranks†	42%	$4,168	18.2%	33.2%	3.2%	42%	$4,093	25.7%	48.6%	2.9%	63%	$5,343	26.3%	48.9%	3.7%
ALL DISCIPLINES															
All private institutions granting graduate degrees															
All faculty members†	64%	$3,846	15.7%	23.4%	7.9%	54%	$3,855	18.3%	34.2%	2.7%	83%	$5,675	23.7%	32.8%	8.4%
All private institutions granting only bachelor's degrees															
All faculty members†	59%	$2,112	11.2%	18.4%	4.0%	45%	$2,840	16.5%	30.6%	2.5%	76%	$3,024	18.7%	32.7%	4.7%
All public 4-year institutions															
All faculty members†	56%	$3,954	15.0%	23.5%	8.2%	50%	$2,993	14.9%	22.9%	‡	77%	$4,802	21.8%	33.6%	7.1%
All private 4-year institutions															
All faculty members†	62%	$3,299	14.3%	21.9%	6.7%	50%	$3,391	17.5%	32.4%	2.9%	78%	$4,574	21.4%	31.4%	7.0%
All public and private 4-year institutions															
All faculty members†	74%	$3,815	20.3%	33.5%	7.0%	72%	$3,064	20.9%	35.6%	6.3%	77%	$4,736	21.7%	35.5%	7.1%
All public 2-year institutions															
All faculty members†	58%	$3,827	17.0%	27.2%	6.7%	34%	$3,290	19.4%	38.8%	‡	73%	$4,841	22.6%	38.3%	6.9%
All institutions															
All faculty members†	71%	$3,818	20.0%	32.0%	7.0%	64%	$3,114	21.0%	36.0%	5.0%	76%	$4,759	22.0%	36.0%	7.0%

NOTE: Survey data are based on responses of 4,235 faculty members who offered courses from the fall of 1980 through the fall of 1982. To include faculty members newly hired, the sample was drawn from faculty lists that were revised in September, 1982. Data are weighted to represent faculty members at colleges and universities of all types except law and medical schools, proprietary institutions, private two-year colleges, and colleges with fewer than 500 students. Data also are weighted according to discipline. Earnings beyond base salary drawn from within an institution are defined as those received from (or channeled through) the institution during the 1981-82 academic year and summer of 1982. This term includes extension, overloads, administrative supplements, contract research, summer teaching or other summer payments, etc. Earnings beyond base salary earned outside an institution are defined as those from professional work and activities during the 1981-82 academic year and summer of 1982. This includes consulting, paid research, other professional salary or income. Royalties are included. Investment income, rents, and gifts are not included. Technical inquiries about the survey design and sampling techniques should be addressed to John Minter Associates, P.O. Box 107, Boulder, Colo. 80306.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES